THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1875.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6m.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	14.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Jesse Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grotzer.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Gin ter.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Berner, John Kitt.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickerbocker.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, Daniel Yost.
Coroner—Charles H. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fries, William H. Ent.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Mount Pleasant Dist. 85—Directors—O. P. Eat, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Jos. L. O. P. Eat, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President; J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—I. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McIlvaran.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Parks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Zeller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Saturday at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, a hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. ...eb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Mutualis ratings, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the costs collected as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Drower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ikler's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. COREL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Bodine building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, on Main street, Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-39

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical advertiser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Grotz's Hotel.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER, EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M. For treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls at all or day promptly attended to. Apr.2-'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. Apr.25-'75-tf

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 4. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building, April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1,'73—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE R. ELWELL.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. B. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. B. LITTLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, 1875.

FRIAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	30,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	15,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	1,000,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	250,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$81,975,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. Exchange Block, second door above Post office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Office in Mahn's Building, corner Main and Centre streets, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled. May. 28,'75-ly

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved DOCTOR'S TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by the most easy and approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. july1,'75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'75

BROWN'S HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.
Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS, DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Beams, Gasholder, Pinpoint Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.
Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYHAM, P. O. Box 184, Brooklyn, N. Y. ply 2, 75-6m

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $5. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 20 or more; only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15-75-1y.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He solicits the patrons of home to call and examine his stock.
REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9-75-1y

WM. Y. KESTER, TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest order and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I can not be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop in the line of Fishingcreek, 1½ miles. Order taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs 2 on cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July 15

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at low as can be afforded.
Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—ly.

A GREAT STRIDE!
Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!
A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD
At their Works in Bloomsburg,
Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of
White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPOLO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also
Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75—ly Bloomsburg, Pa.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c.
SEEDS for FALL SOWING. Seed Wheats, see price list; Rye; Orchard, &c. Blue Grass, Herds, (Red Top), Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and Tree Seeds. SEEDS

BULBS.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25 cents for Full illustrated Catalogue. Address,
EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
Aug. 20-3m.

Poetical.

GUESTS OF THE HEART.

Soft falls through the gathering twilight
The rain from the dripping eaves,
And stirs from a treacherous rustle
The dead and the dying leaves;
While afar, in the midst of the shadows,
I hear the sweet voices of bells;
Came borne on the wind of the autumn,
That fitfully rises and swells.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again—
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the region below.

The shadows, the fire-light of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight,
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings,
To take all her wanderers home;
Or, afar in the regions of fancy,
Delights on earth pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the fire-light—
The fire-light as bright and as warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted, I should not be lonely,
There still would be guests in my heart.
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile, the glance, and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

With those who have left far behind them
The joys and the sorrows of time—
Who sing the sweet songs of the angels
In a pure and holier clime!
The darkly, O evening and autumn,
Your rain and your shadows may fall;
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart holds a feast with them all.

Miscellaneous.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

I happened to pass the corner just as Mr. Kennedy struck Mr Thomas a left hander on the nose. I saw the blow struck; I saw Mr. Thomas fall; I saw blood; I even halted and explained to Mr. Kennedy how a man could get along in this world without either fighting or running.

Mr. Kennedy was arrested. It was right enough to arrest him. If a man argues with another man, knocks him down to enforce his particular views, and doesn't exhibit a meek and lowly spirit after his fit of anger has passed away, it is but right that he should be arrested.

His Honor, the Judge, made me take a solemn oath to tell the truth. He might have judged from my looks that I would tell a deliberate lie about a one-horse knock-down, or perhaps he hoped I would perjure myself and give him a chance to send me to State's prison for five years.

The counsel for the prosecution then wanted to know what my name was. I had lived next door to him for eleven years, but yet he suspected that I might be John Smith or William Patterson. After I had satisfied him what my name was, he wanted to know if I lived in Detroit. He could have went from the court to my house blindfolded, but he persisted in his question. Then he wanted to know if I lived in "Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan." He seemed to suspect that the name of the county had been changed, and that I didn't know whether I lived in Michigan or Ohio, but I satisfied him.

All this didn't take up but half an hour's time, and then he wanted to know if I saw the difficulty between Kennedy and Thomas. I was quite sure I saw it, but he didn't seem to be. He wanted to know if I saw the blow struck; if I was certain I saw it; if there was more than one blow; if there were three blows; if there was any kicking; and after another half an hour he seemed to believe that I had seen part of the difficulty, if not all of it.

The counsel for the defence had been impatiently waiting, and as soon as I was turned over to him he began:

"You say your name is Quad?"

"Yes, sir."

"I want the jury to remember that! And you say you live in Detroit?"

"Yes, sir."

"Let the jury remember that this witness says he lives in Detroit!" exclaimed the attorney as he gave me a fierce look. He made a note of the fact, and then continued:

"Now, sir, do you own the house you live in?"

"Yes, sir."

"You hear that, gentlemen!" he said, turning to the jury. "Now, sir, is there a mortgage on that house?"

"N——."

"I object!" said the counsel for the prosecution, suddenly springing up.

"You do, eh?"

"Yes I do. I can't see what bearing this question has on the case."

"Well, your Honor," replied the other lawyer, facing the desk, "the question is a vital one—a hinge question. We expect that the answer to that question will decide the innocence of my client."

His honor leaned back as if the fate of kingdoms depended upon his decision, and the lawyers read the twelfth Michigan report, the seventeenth Massachusetts, the ninth New York, the eleventh Vermont, and one or two others, and for an hour and a half the case was put aside. They finally got through, and the court decided that I need not answer the question. It was then noon, and the court adjourned until two o'clock.

When the court opened in the afternoon, the lawyer resumed the cross examination by asking:

"How old are you?"

"Thirty-two."

"Thirty-two! didn't you tell me this morning that you were fifty-five?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Remember, sir, you are on oath! Be careful, sir! Now answer me, arn't you forty years old?"

"No, sir."

He noted the answer down and then asked:

"Haven't you been arrested for man slaughter?"

"Never."

"What? remember, sir, you are on oath!"

"I never was."

"Were you ever engaged in a riot?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah! you were, eh? Let the jury make a note of that! This case is becoming interesting, and before we get through with it we'll make the prosecution open their eyes! Now, then, when was this riot!"

"In 1870."

"And where?"

"In La Crosse."

"Tell the jury what started it, what part you took, and the sentence in your case."

"We hung a lawyer to a lamp-post for——for——"

"What," he yelled, shaking his fist, "am I to be insulted by this witness, your Honor?"

The two attorneys then brought in another pile of law books, and after arguing for an hour the court decided that the defence had no right to ask me those questions."

The cross-examination was then resumed by his asking:

"You say you saw this difficulty?"

"Yes, sir."

"You swear to that?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you say that the plaintiff struck the defendant first?"

"No sir; it was the other way."

"Now, sir, look me in the eye and tell me which man struck first."

"The defendant."

"He did?"

"Yes sir."

"Look out, Mr. Quad, you are under oath, and if you swear to a lie the punishment will not be less than a year in State prison. Do you say that my client here kicked the defendant in the stomach?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, I thought my warning would touch you. So my client didn't kick the plaintiff?"

"No, sir."

"Nor bite him?"

"No, sir."

"Nor hit him with a club?"

"No, sir."

"Nor drew a revolver on him?"

"No, sir."

"Well, that's all, Mr. Quad—that is all. Oh! by the way, did you ever have a fight with my client?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you threaten to shoot him about a year ago?"

"No sir."

As I was the only witness, the lawyers at once went to business, and on the third day after the suit commenced, the case was given to the jury, and the jury promptly cleared the defendant, possibly on the ground that I never voted for Andrew Jackson.

Throwing Old Shoes.

Very few, probably, of the thousands who throw old shoes after bridal parties as they are leaving home know anything of the origin of the custom. Like almost all of our common customs its origin is ancient, and can be traced to Bible times. It was then the custom for the brother of a childless man to marry his widow, or at least he had the refusal of her. If he chose to reject her, the ceremony was public, and consisted in her losing his shoe from his foot and spitting in his face. His giving up the shoe was a symbol of his abandoning all dominion over her, and her spitting in his face was an assertion of independence. There was an affair of this kind between Ruth and Boaz. In some parts of the East it was a custom to carry a slipper before a newly-married couple as a token of the bride's subjection. The custom as it exists with us is very old in England and Scotland. The usual saying is that it is thrown for luck, and that is the idea in this country, but originally it meant a renunciation of authority over the bride by the parents. It was formerly a custom among the Germans for the bride when she was conducted to her bed chamber to take off her shoe and throw it among the guests. Whoever got it, in a struggle to obtain it, received it as an omen that he or she would soon be happily married. Train, in his history of the "Isle of Man," says: "On the bridegroom leaving his house, it was customary to throw an old shoe after him, and in like manner an old shoe after the bride on leaving her home to proceed to church, in order to insure good luck to each respectively, and if by stratagem either of the bride's shoes could be taken off by any inspector on her way from church, it had to be ransomed by the bride-groom." In Kent, England, after the couple have started on their tour the single ladies are drawn up in one row and the bachelors in another. An old shoe is then thrown as far as possible, and the ladies run for it, the successful one being supposed to be the first female who will get married. She then throws the shoe at the gentlemen, and the one who is hit by it is deemed to be the first male who will enter into wedlock. Generally it is considered the older the shoe the better.

Self-Reliance.

There is nothing more likely to result in the successful career of a young man than confident self-reliance. It is astonishing how much more a youth will accomplish who relies upon himself, than one who depends on others for assistance. Having first ascertained the direction in, and the means by, which his object is to be reached, let him put his whole energies to work, and, with unflagging industry, press forward. The young man who, instead of rising at five, sleeps till seven or eight, and who spends his evenings on the corners or in the companionship of those who are wanting in laudable ambition, rarely ever wins a position of honor, or achieves a reputation above that enjoyed by the common masses.

In a country like ours, where the avenues to honor and wealth are open alike to all, there is no reasonable excuse that can be offered for a man's failure to achieve one or the other, or both. Ill-health, or extraordinary misfortune may keep him down, but these are the exceptions that establish the rule. Few men know of how much they are capable until they have first thoroughly tested their abilities. The amount of labor, literary or mechanical, which a person in vigorous health can perform, is almost without limit, if a systematic method is adopted, and the proper spirit incited to the effort.

An hour of each evening spent with some good author, or in the study of some branch of useful science, will, in the course of a few years, give to a young man who thus devotes the small portion of his time an amount of information (literary or scientific) which cannot fail to fit him for positions to which he could never properly aspire without this attention to study.

An eccentric old fellow, who lives alongside of a grave yard, was asked if it was not an unpleasant location. "No," said he, "I never jined places in my life with a set of neighbors that minded their own business so stiddy as they do."

Remarks of Judge Elwell, at the Normal School Meeting, September 6, 1875.

Reported by Prof. Walker.

The meeting having been duly organized, in pursuance to a call Judge Elwell spoke as follows:

It is well-known to you all, citizens, the calamity which befell this town on Saturday afternoon—a calamity more severe than almost any other that ever happened to this community. One of the most flourishing institutions of the Commonwealth has met with disaster by fire; and we are convened this morning for the purpose, so far as practicable, as possible, to overcome the difficulties that are caused by reason of that calamity; and, in order to do that, it is necessary that the citizens of this town (inasmuch as they are each and every one interested in the property of this institution,) that the citizens should take measures immediately to make such provisions for students as will enable them to remain and the school to continue. We have yet remaining the original school building—the one in which a large part of the scholars can be taught. But the boarding hall and the dormitories are destroyed, and there is an immediate necessity therefore, and one that calls together this meeting, that of making provision for these students so that that important part of carrying on the institution may be provided for, and suitable boarding rooms for the scholars.

The school started off with excellent prospects for the present term—better than at any time since its organization. It has been gradually under the present administration, on the increase in favor with the community. Its reputation extends far and wide. It has become not only a great attraction but an indispensable necessity. It must not be allowed, for one moment, although so great a calamity has befallen it, to be stayed in its course. And it is upon the citizens now that rest what I may term the responsibilities involved in this matter. It is not merely the trustees, a few individuals who are citizens of this town, they are not the ones solely interested in this institution any more than any other citizen, no more than hundreds of the citizens of this town. Every citizen feels that it is a matter in which he is concerned, that he is not only personally interested in it, but that there is a duty resting upon him to step forward, and in every possible way to aid this enterprise. As it appears to my mind what can be done is to continue the school. But some may say, "This is merely a temporary matter. The building is insured. The insurance will be got and the trustees will put it up again, and if the school should stop for a little while that won't make much difference; it will go on again."

Those who reason thus reason without understanding the facts in the matter. Can we, if the institution or the school should close now for any length of time, do over again the same work that has been doing for years to bring it up before the people and to place it upon the foundation where it is now?

As to the matter of rebuilding, that should be, must be, ought to be done; but those who conclude that the insurance money (not yet received and no arrangement made concerning it,) is going to do the work are mistaken. The institution is subject to a mortgage of $30,000, with interest due upon the coupons—or rather with coupons due. It owes for borrowed money some $16,000 or $17,000. It owes numbers of smaller debts,—how much I don't know, but say $5,000. It is $50,000 in debt, at least. Therefore, to say that the thirty thousand dollars insurance will rebuild it, and that other citizens should do nothing in reference to it, is to reason in a way to throw cold water on the whole thing, and it would inevitably go down under such a state of things as that.

The direct object of this meeting this morning is to ascertain who of the citizens will take students as boarders, how many they can take, and what provision they can make in the way of rooms and all that; for it is necessary to provide immediately for these scholars for the time being. In what particular way we shall ascertain about that, how that can be known and what can be done in that respect, we want to determine now if we can. Perhaps it will be done by the president's calling upon those who are willing to take boarders to see how many they will take.

I suppose in regard to the matter of rebuilding, of course the citizens are not prepared this morning to take action upon that subject. And yet I am aware that before we adjourn it would be well that a committee be appointed to take subscriptions for the rebuilding. I think now is a proper time to do that. If it is rebuilt there will probably be no dividend declared upon the amount invested directly in dollars and cents, yet there is a dividend that this town realizes today largely upon the outlay that has already been made in behalf of this school. And if it goes down as it will unless the citizens interpose we shall all regret hereafter that we were not more active at this stage. Perhaps some others—perhaps Prof. Griswold has thought of some plan whereby we can find out definitely what is desired at the present time—how many persons would be required to be provided for and other matters about it—more proper than my own. I therefore request him to make such a statement as will enable the citizens to act intelligently upon the subject.

Journals Two Thousand Years Ago.

The first Roman journal, over 2,000 years ago, appeared only once a year.—This paper, intended especially to be read by the public, was known by the title *Annales Maximi*. The editor of this paper was the Pontifex Maximums whose duty it was to chronicle all the important events of the year. The news was written on white wooden tables and attached to the residence of the citizens. It must have been a very curious sight to see the old Roman crowding round the tablets to get a look at the latest news. But the thirst after knowledge and the curiosity of the people grew rapidly and in such a measure that the government the only issuer of the journal, found itself obliged to issue a daily. Some of these journals 2,040 years after, are still in existence.—The name of this journal was *Acta Populi Romani Diurna*, and appeared daily on either tablets hung out in public, or the contents written with red chalk on the walls of the houses. The contents were simply news; from the want of the necessary materials political articles were not to be had. Nevertheless, according to the view of Roman government, it was a true journal, and intended as a reading matter for the public, which might also be inferred from the fact that the archives of the State were carved in bronze and inaccessible to the public.

For Womankind.

"It is better to love a man you can never marry than to marry a man you never love. This is a short text for a long sermon," says some wise man or woman. A loveless marriage is much worse for a woman in every way than for a man. In the first place woman has her credit, whether she deserves it or not, of being much more refined, of possessing much more delicacy and sensibility than the "stronger sex." Being thus higher, her degredation, when it comes, is much more thorough and terrible. Few things can conduce to this result in a greater degree than the constant and intimate relation of married life with a man she does not love. We have heard refined young women speak with disgust of the coarseness of the conversation of a class of their married lady acquaintances, and in many cases have traced this disagreeable trait back to its cause—a well-known loveless wedded life. Then again, perhaps the woman who marries for support, for a home, an "establishment," or because she has never loved any one and fears that the present will be her last chance (dreadful thought), afterwards meets some one who she can and does love. The result is easly foreseen, either a life spent in the terrible effort to subdue an unhappy passion or the divorce court. After all, the good old Quaker custom is best, due deliberation and reflection before "entering into the married state." Marrying in haste to repent at leisure is very fashionable now-a-days, but it is a fashion which can be profitable or pleasant only to the lawyers, and not to them if they have any pity for the unhappy victims of anti nuptial foolishness and post-nuptial misery.

Antiquity of the Watch.

"Watch" is from a Saxon word signifying 'to wake.' At first the watch was as large as a saucer; it had weights and was called "the pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in a record of 1242; which mentions that Edward I, had '*one. farum* or watch of iron, this case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plumets of lead.' The first improvement, the substitution of a spring for weights, was about 1550. The earliest spring was not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and required winding twice a day.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

The will of Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine man, was filed in New York a few days ago. His estate is appraised at thirteen millions of dollars.

All the *Republican* papers that have fair character themselves, speak in the highest personal terms of Judge Pershing. No man who knows him doubts either his ability or personal integrity.

Gov. Pennington, of Dakotah, has been spending a few days in Bloomsburg, with his friend and relative, Dr. Gardner. The Governor is a remarkably fine specimen of dignified humanity and looks as though he would adorn an executive chair any where.

Hon. Samuel Calvin, late a republican member of Congress from the Blair district, made a speech at a Democratic ratification meeting in that county, on Saturday last, in which he strongly advocated the election of Pershing and Piollet. Other Republicans participated.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that the *Telegraph* of that city has found out that the Pope is not a resident of Pennsylvania. We doubt the *Patriot's* statement, and cannot conceive the *Telegraph* so far advanced in popular information as to know whether the Pope walks on one leg or four—more or less.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* is particularly exercised because a Congressman or two who took extra pay participated in the Erie convention, but it does not hesitate to support Hartranft, the foremost salary-grabber of all the country, except Grant! We have before read of people who strained at a gnat and yet swallowed a camel. The G. & B. is true to its type.

We print on the first page the remarks made by Judge Elwell at the meeting of citizens called to consider the situation after the burning of the school building. The people of this county are all interested in the subject and would do well to give it their attention. The remarks alluded to are explanatory and cover the subject. The people of Bloomsburg will no doubt do their full share and have thus far done every thing that was immediately required.

The Republican papers are regaling their readers by giving currency to an untruthful report of a quarrel between Mayor Bridgens of Lock Haven and Senator Wallace, in the room of Col. Noyes, at Erie. Col. Noyes, in a published note, declares that the coarse language attributed to Mr. Bridgens was not used. The Republican papers ought to understand the New York *Sun* better than to believe or republish any thing it says.

Let it be Remembered

That John F. Hartranft is the first Salary Grabber who has dared to ask the people of this State for their votes! He struggled to be elected when the salary was $5,000 a year. No sooner was he elected than he struggled to have it increased to $10,000 a year. He succeeded, and although he agreed to serve for $5,000 he has been pocketing $10,000 a year ever since.

We guess that about this time the Republicans have concluded that they did not carry North Carolina or its Constitutional convention. The latter body has organized with a full list of Democratic officers from President down. All the Republicans and a portion of the Democrats were opposed to making any amendments at this time, and this is why the former succeeded in electing nearly half the delegates—and that is the only victory they had.

Wm. H. Shoemaker represented this Senatorial district in the Erie convention, and C. B. Brockway and Warren J. Buckalew were the representative delegates. Mr Shoemaker generally voted for Noyes, and the others generally for Bigler for Governor, but all cast some complimentary ballots. On the final ballot, and some others, they voted for Judge Pershing.

For Treasurer Messrs. Shoemaker and Buckalew voted for Mr. Piolett on each ballot after the first, and Mr. Brockway for W. H. Playford.

THE PEOPLE WANT A CHANGE.—The Lewistown *True Democrat* says: The Cambria Iron Company has again reduced the wages of its employees in all departments 8 per cent. This it has been going all over the country: not much work, and frequent reductions of wages; yet the Radicals are in power all the time, who promised fat things for the laboring classes and general prosperity for all classes, if Grant should be re-elected. Why trust them longer? Let's have a change, by giving the Democrats a trial.

We give all the points of interest in our report of the proceedings of the State convention. As there is no official report, we gather ours as best we can from despatches and newspapers, being mainly indebted to the Erie *Observer* for the platform and ballots. Every tomnoddy that can now days work his way into a State convention as a delegate wants to be either President or a Secretary, and yet the latter seldom think of making out authorised proceedings and still less frequently would have the capacity to do it if they did think of it. But there was nothing of interest except what we print.

The strongest evidence the *Republican* has seen (and we substantially use its own words) that the Democrats favor the political temperance movement it finds in the two facts that Mr. Orvis, a member of the Democratic standing committee, gave Dr. Clark a friendly greeting and that the COLUMBIAN announced his appointments. That being the case its proofs are purely imaginary. Dr. Clark and Mr. Orvis are old personal friends and leading officers in the same church, and their intercourse here extended no further than would be proper and natural to persons having that relation to each other. Though neither peculiarly distinguished as a temperance man nor devotee of the cause, the editor of the COLUMBIAN has all his life published calls for meetings of its friends whenever requested. The difference may be thus stated: while the editor of the COLUMBIAN is not professedly a temperance man he publishes all calls for temperance meetings in his locality—while Mr. Beckley, of the *Republican*, is professedly a temperance man he publishes calls for temperance meetings only when he thinks they will do his party no harm.

Dr. Clark does his own talking and is responsible for himself, and has ample ability to give satisfaction to his friends or enemies. He holds his own meetings and so far as we know or believe no Democrat in Columbia county or elsewhere has in any wise aided him.

Democratic State Convention

The Democratic State convention met at Erie on the 8th inst. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county presided, as stated last week, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The convention determined at the outstart to make a platform before proceeding to other business, and a committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to prepare the resolutions and report to the Convention, Hon. F. W. Hughes being chairman. This committee did not succeed in agreeing upon a report until the 9th. Upon assembling at 3 o'clock of that day, the committee reported the following, which, after discussion, was adopted by a large majority. The 7th resolution is the only one about which there was difference of opinion:

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to-wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever State or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected."

2. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State governments so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to the very lowest practical number and amount.

4. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances; in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same is cause for grave suspicion and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

5. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the State of the same, to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

6. That the nominees of this Convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund as required by law in reduction of the public debt and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury and not in any manner directly or indirectly to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

7. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

8. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving the National Banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormus burdens now oppressing the people without compensating advantage, and that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

9. That the public interest demands that the government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders recievable for all public dues except where respect for obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

10. The extinction of the present nationa banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal government affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11. That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extrivagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their peculation; for their contempt of constitutional obligations; for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for the general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans, and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterised in purer and better days the Republic.

The following table fully exhibits the result of the ballotings for Governor and State Treasurer.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pershing	13	16	18	18	26	25	26	45	43	50	145
Hess	19	20	20	20	20	20	45	45	54	66	94
Noyes	31	34	34	32	27	31	45	42	41	30	5
Monaghan	13	14	12	13	12	9	9	9	8	6	5
Piollet	11	11	13	13	13	13	8	9	11	7	1
Playford	45	42	42	42	42	45	48	52	53	55	55	74
Barr	48	42	40	40	39	42	46	48	43	34	29
Jenks	2	5	4	3	7	6	10	3	2	2	2
Noble	26	26	26	26	26	24					
Stiles	5	6	7	8	6						
Morton	17	17	7								
Dreher	5	5	3	17							
Smith	4	5	6	5							
Gibson	4	1	6	2							
North	20	14									
Moffroth	2	5	2								
Spang	3										
Knox	3										
Mitchell	1										

After the 11th ballot the nomination of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was made unanimous, amidst tremendous applause and cheering. The convention proceeded to ballot for Treasurer. The first ballot was too promiscuously scattered among beggars for "complimentary votes" to make it worth recording. Mr. Piollet was not started as a candidate until the 2d ballot was about being taken. Between the principal candidates on that ballot the vote stood Piollet 64, Noble 62, Playford 64, and the rest scattering. On the 3d ballot the vote stood Piollet 124, Playford 54, Noble 47. The nomination was then made unanimous.

A State Executive committee was then appointed, composed of one person from each Senatorial district. J. C. Ammerman, of Danville, was appointed for this district. The nominees and the President of the convention are to select the chairman.

The following was adopted with hearty applause, viz:

"That our thanks are hereby tendered to the people of the city of Erie for the generous and hospitable manner in which they have entertained the delegates to this convention."

The convention then adjourned at 3 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Erie Platform—Democratic Duty.

Like the dutchman's ram who "got above his business" by jumping over the fence from the pasture of the sheep to that of the cows, the delegates to the Erie convention got themselves mixed with the Federal finances, with what success our readers may see by reference to the 7th resolution. The question is one with which the State and this election have nothing to do. Next year, when there is a President and Congressmen to elect, it may have practical importance, but not until then.

The business of the Erie convention was to deal with State affairs and in that regard it has done most nobly. It has given us candidates who are eminently qualified for the positions named and are eminently proper men, and as to State affairs has laid down a platform that re-affirms Democratic convictions and plainly expresses Democratic purposes. These points were within the line of its duty and of its instructions, and its action in that regard meets with universal commendation.

It is to be hoped that the Democratic press and speakers will see the importance of charging home upon the Radicals their misgovernment, dishonesty, extravagance and corruption, in both State and Federal affairs, but especially as regards the latter, and that they will steadily refuse to be diverted from this grand purpose by any attempts of the opposition to make the finances an issue. The people want to redeem the State from corrupt and oppressive misrule, from extravagant expenditure and squandering of public money. That is the sole business now and at this election, and let us not be diverted from the discussion of that purpose. Of course the Radical press and orators will do their best to get up discussion on other matters and bring them in issue, just as they try to bring forward the war that closed ten years ago, in order to distract attention from the wrongs their officials have perpetrated upon the people. But let the Democracy every where stick to the text and not be fooled into the discussion of irrelevant subjects. The extravagance and corruption of Hartranft's administration and the Treasury Ring of State plunderers, and the gross corruptions of the Grant government and his third term aspirations form the text of the issue at this election. Let us stick to those issues and not be diverted from them.

The Next Governor.

Cyrus L. Pershing is not only the Democratic nominee but he will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. He is a very able man, an honest man whose integrity has never been questioned, and he is a vigorous reformer in whom all who desire a return to economical and just administration can have the fullest confidence. When Pershing becomes Governor dishonest legislation will stop, the revenues of the State will be honestly applied, and squandering and extravagance will cease. Of these things his whole public as well as private life give the fullest guaranty.

Judge Pershing served five consecutive years in the Legislature, representing Cambria county, where he was born and reared, and he can point to his honorable record as the sure proof of his integrity and fitness for Governor. Although our State Legislature, under Republican sway, was about as corrupt a body as existed any where, no man impeached or ever suspected the integrity of Mr. Pershing. Always at his post, and always discharging his full duty, his record as a legislator is without a flaw and without an act that raises suspicion either against his ability to judge correctly or his motive to act honestly. So high did he stand after this long service that the Democracy of the State in 1869 nominated him for Judge of the Supreme court, but he was defeated by the same system of fraud and false counting that defeated the election of Judge Packer for Governor at the same time. But he was not long suffered to remain in private life. The people of Schuylkill county, without distinction of party and without solicitation, in 1873 elected him a Judge of their courts by a majority of over three thousand votes. In that position he has discharged his duty with his accustomed ability. But recently the Commissioners of that county were brought before him upon a charge of fraud in swindling the county in the erection of an alms house barn. Under his correct ruling the charges were established and the guilty parties convicted. He sentenced them to two years imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine each, to restore the sums improperly taken from the county, to removal from office and prohibiting them from holding office hereafter, and to stand committed until the sentence was complied with. They were men of standing and influence, as the office they held proves, two were Democrats and one a Republican, and one of the former it was shown did not participate in the frauds further than to let them go on without opposition. In sentencing them Judge Pershing, in remarks we shall hereafter publish fully, referred to the pain it gave him to send men of their standing to the fellon's cell, but said that fraud had become so common in official position that he felt it a high duty to impose severe sentence as a lesson to all other public officers who might come within the jurisdiction of his court. This case affords a striking example of what Judge Pershing will do with peculating officials when he is elected Governor. It gives a guaranty to the people that the beginning of his administration will mark the end of official rascality, that the rights and interests of the tax-payers and upright people of this commonwealth will be protected, and that impartial justice will be dealt to all with a firm hand.

Judge Pershing was several times a Democratic candidate for Congress, and always ran considerably ahead of his ticket, but was defeated because of the overwhelming Republican majority of the district. He is now about fifty years of age, in the prime and vigor of matured intellect. His election will bring back the pure and noble times of Francis R. Shunk and give to Pennsylvania an administration that will form a land mark in the history of American government.

The nomination of Judge Pershing is received with enthusiasm all over the State, not only by Democrats, but by conservative men and advocates of reform of all parties. His nomination was not brought about by arrangement of politicians, but by the popular demand for an honest, sterling, able man who would be sure to put an end to governmental abuses and oppression. The people will flock to his standard. Wherever personally known he will run far beyond his party strength. He will command the votes of all intelligent men who demand a reduction of the immense annual expenditures of our State government to the economy of the olden time, and who desire just and honest administration and a strict accountability of all public officers.

State Treasurer—Col. Piollet.

Past differences arising from local issues while Columbia, Bradford and other counties formed a Congressional district, render the nomination of Col. Piollet somewhat distasteful to a portion of the Democracy here, but it is to be hoped that every feeling of hostility will be submerged when cool reflection upon the importance of the issue performs its proper office.

That Col. Piollet is eminently qualified for the position of State Treasurer we presume none will dispute. That when he enters upon the duties of the office he will take particular pains to ferret out and expose all the frauds that have in the past been committed upon the people, and that he has ample qualifications for the task, will no doubt be admitted by all. In fact, in these respects, he probably has no superior and few equals in the State. That the people would be immensely benefitted, therefore, by his election, is apparent. Can any Democrat, then, hesitate as to his duty in the case? If a mad dog were approaching any one in dangerous proximity he would not stop to choose among his friends who should knock the dog down, or care whether it was friend or enemy who did it. The Treasury Ring is now in that attitude. It is the mad dog in the path—the enemy to be destroyed. That can and will be done by Col. Piollet's election. His defeat would continue the Ring and increase its powers and usurpations. Can any honest man of good sense hesitate in his choice? Shall private resentment or patriotic emotions prevail? But one answer is tolerable.

Col. Piollet has been a life-long Democrat, and though recently very prominent among the Grangers of the State, it was his Democratic instincts that led him there. A Frenchman by blood he has no doubt, as alleged, been too impulsive to be always discreet—he may at times of excitement have uttered what his cooler judgment would condemn—but under and over all that is the admitted and most important fact that when elected HE WILL ROOT OUT THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE TREASURY, expose them to the people, recover back a great part of the sums lost, and put a complete stop to all the dishonest practices that have characterised the Treasury management of the Radicals. He is therefore a proper man for the times—just the kind of candidate that is needed, and one who as an officer will fill the demands of the people. Rally, therefore, for the reform nominees—for the men who will do what you want done in State affairs.

But, he is a Granger, shout the Radical leaders. Well, let him be a Granger! That does not hurt any body and does not constitute a reason nor will it have the effect to induce any Democrat or reformer to vote against him. If there were more Grangers among the office-holders it would be far better for the people. A Granger in the State Treasury just now will fill the office of the cross dog under the wagon—the pilferers and thieves will stay away there! Rally for Treasury reform—that's the point to be reached!

The Senatorial Conference—Duty of Harmony.

The Senatorial conference of this district will convene at Williamsport on Wednesday September 22, at 2 o'clock, as has been arranged by representatives of the several counties. A protracted struggle may be anticipated but ought to be prevented if possible. This is a time for unanimity of action above any that have ever preceded it or are likely to occur for years to come. In the great battle of the people against corrupt rings, peculation and fraud, every sacrifice ought to be made and endured for the people's cause, and all unseemly struggles for place by Democratic leaders ought to be avoided. The whole energy of the party ought to be united against the corruptionists and used solely for their destruction. Whoever does any thing to prevent this is a more effective enemy to the cause than any open opponent.

Then let us have harmony. The conferees from Columbia will be the only ones present who have been appointed by a convention and are therefore representatives directly of the party of their county. Those of the other counties are appointed by the candidates (by authority of their conventions) but are therefore merely representatives of the candidates. As such the candidates they represent are responsible for their action. These, however, may be appealed to (safely we hope) to have the great interests of the party and through it of the country in view, rather than the interests of mere candidates. We appeal to all to avoid discord and division, or long protracted session, and to give their party a unanimous nominee who will be a faithful and efficient representative, as well as a creditable candidate. Let the aspirants show their manhood by the exhibition of honorable unselfishness and heartfelt desire for union and harmony. If nothing else will do, toss up, draw cuts, join the army, or do anything else honorable to put an end to struggle. All this, however, as to a nominee who will be a proper candidate and an honest representative of the principles and purposes of his party.

Hartranft's Extravagance.

The snobish attempt of Gov. Hartranft to imitate a sort of regal splendor is costing the people a round sum besides making both Governor and people ridiculous. He keeps around him the following personal attendants, at the salaries set opposite their names, paid by the State:

Private Secretary, - - -	$3,000
Clerk to said Secretary, - - -	1,400
Messenger, - - - -	900
Errand Boy, - - - -	400
	$5,700

The private secretary imposes all the work upon the clerk, at present, and spends his time in Philadelphia as secretary of the Republican State Committee. The messenger is absent on the same business, and the boy does his work. That is the way the people's money goes, though these are only items.

There is no law for any of the above offices. Twenty years ago one messenger, without assistant, was enough for the Executive, State and School Departments. During Pollock's Republican administration one was appointed for each of these departments, and now Gov. Hartranft's messenger has an assistant in the "errand boy!" During Gov. Packer's administration one of the clerks was detailed as private secretary, with a salary of $600, which was taken from the salaries of other clerks, and therefore added no expense. But now this "private secretary" receives $3,000 per year, as much as Democratic Governors used to get, and has a clerk at a salary of $1,400!

With such examples of snobish extravagance it is no wonder that the expenses of Hartranft's administration are more than double those of any of his predecessors and are nearly or quite three times as much as the expenses of any of his Democratic predecessors! When all is counted they will be found to exceed three times as much. If the tax-payers stand all this, the probability is that it will be doubled in a future term!

MAINE ELECTION!

The Tidal Wave Gathering Strength As It Rolls On!

GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAINS!

The Republicans have barely escaped destruction in Maine, heretofore one of their strongest and most reliable holds! In 1872 Grant had 32,000 majority, though Greeley was popular in Maine, and Radical majorities have ranged from 15,000 to 40,000 for years past, according to the vote out, but last year, on a light vote, was reduced to eleven or twelve thousand. Now, on a very full vote, they elect their candidate for Governor by a majority of 4,000 or less!! They made every possible exertion and had the best orators of their party in the nation in the canvass, including Morton of Indiana. The Democratic gains are uniform throughout the State, and there is a larger gain of the same party in both branches of the Legislature. There was a vacancy to be filled in one Congressional district, in which the Republicans elected their candidate last fall by 2,947 majority. Now the contest is so close that only full returns can settle who is elected!

All hail, Tidal Wave—messenger of reform, good times and peace!

Thorough Organization—The Duty of Good Democrats.

And now Democrats, your duty is as plain as a pike-staff. There can be no such thing as misunderstanding it. It is simply this: ORGANIZE thoroughly in every town, township, ward and precinct, and do it promptly. You have everything to encourage you to such action. Your standard bearers have been named, and are ready to lead you on to victory. But victories are not generally won by mere rabbles. At the polls all men's votes count alike; but the men must be brought to the polls in order to make their votes effective. On the day of election every vote should be polled, and to accomplish this, discipline is vitally necessary. Discipline and effective organization go hand and hand together. They are inseparably connected, and when brought into play are next to invincible. To work then at once and secure the prize now offered to you.—*Phila. Evening Chronicle.*

All that is good, and it is to be hoped that every Democrat in Columbia county will act upon the suggestions of the *Chronicle* which are not new, but the value of which have been tested in many a campaign. ORGANIZE, in clubs and otherwise, every where, therefore, and prepare to poll every possible vote, and to take every one from the opposition that is possible. Leave no stone unturned.

But no Democrat will fail to observe that any attempt at discord, any division within the party, any "volunteering" of candidates, must have the effect to injure if not prevent such thorough organization as the times require. Any man who now offers himself as a volunteer candidate does so with his eyes open to the fact that he thereby injures his party, abstracts strength and votes from Judge Pershing—he will thereby prove that he is altogether selfish, and does not care for Democratic success at this important crisis, but that he is ready and willing to sacrifice the cause of Democracy to gratify his own personal ambition.

Therefore, Democrats, if you would be strong and do your utmost for success, frown down all attempts at discord, all family quarrels, and organize thoroughly, in every township, and where practicable in every locality. In this good work the best Democrats will be foremost—the most deserving of future promotion will take the lead and be most active. Rally for the cause—for Pershing and Piollet! Rally now!

Montour Republican Nominations.

The following is the Republican ticket of Montour county, to wit: Prothonotary Wilson M. Gearhart, Commissioners Geo. W. Derr and Daniel De Long, Auditors James McMahon and E. M. Sheldon. An earnest effort will no doubt be made to elect this ticket and unless the Democrats attend sharply to their business it may be successful, in part at least. The Democratic ticket is also a strong one, which with proper effort, the inculcation of harmony and sensible good will, can be elected by the usual majority. Small as the county of Montour is, so common has bolting become there that the Democrats are split into spiteful little factions, and unless they wisely put an end to such nonsense they will soon find it impossible to elect any ticket they can nominate. The friends of the cause every where hope to see them forget their personal differences and struggle alone for the success of their principles. This end can only be accomplished by a thorough acquiescence in nominations regularly made and an efficient and unanimous support of them. Union is a bulwark irresistible in majorities and always potential too in minorities. It will be well for the Democracy of Montour not to disregard either end of the truthful saying just repeated.

Those Walnut Doors.

We are informed by a citizen of Harrisburg that the Radicals (probably by order of the chief executive magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania himself,) have removed those famous *Walnut Doors* from the Governor's horse stable and replaced them by others! After the election the Walnut's will no doubt appear again unless some enterprising Radical official shall steal them. A number of vouchers have also been discovered to have been stolen or removed from the Auditor General's office, as there are no vouchers on file for certain warrants that were drawn! This whole matter, we are informed, will be thoroughly probed, and proofs will be presented establishing that a gross and monstrous fraud has been practiced in order to screen this piece of little villainy and folly from public observation.

What are not those rogues capable of? The walnut stable doors for some time have been an object of ridicule and just contempt for the snobbery of their inception, and now records are stolen, and perhaps the doors too, to hide the shame! Yet the men who do these things are your Governors, State Treasurers and other high officials of your Commonwealth!

Is it not high time for the people to arouse and eject them from power!

Foreign News.

The Christian insurrection in European Turkey is not so nearly suppressed as the Turks represented. The former have recently gained a decided victory and are increasing in force and war supplies. The great Powers of Europe are keeping a close watch on the progress of events and may feel called upon to put an end to the struggle.

The French commander of the Mediteranian squadron much excited his countrymen by writing and publishing a letter in favor of re-establishing the Empire. He has been removed from command but another Bonapartist is put in his place.

The Alfonsist forces continue to be successful in Spain. What is there called universal suffrage is to be adopted. None but persons above 25 years of age can vote, and we believe none but housekeepers. Soldiers in the field, of whom there are large numbers, can not vote.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

The people are tired of substitution. They are tired of having a villainous government substituted for an honest one. They are tired of having an irredeemable currency substituted for real currency. They are tired of having Hartranft sub-tinted for an honest man.

Thanks to Prof. Marsh, Mr. Welsh and Red Cloud, the business of cheating the Indians is not so profitable as it was. Orville Grant has gone out of the trade. This is a bad indication for Delano.

What care the Radical leaders for the common school system? Did they not attempt to put a clause in the Civil Rights bill which would have utterly destroyed the common schools in nearly one-half the States of the Union? Out upon such hypocrisy.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.

TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.

COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.

AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg,
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Republican State Nominations.

Governor—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
State Treasurer—HENRY RAWLE.

Prohibition State Nominations.

Governor—ROBERT A. BROWNE.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Robert Ikeler, Esq., who was the assignee of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the heirs and legatees who may be entitled to the same under the will of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate.

F. P. BILLMYER,
Bloomsburg, September 17, 1875-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MAUS, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of Thomas J. Vandersloe, Administrator, with the will annexed, amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, October 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

ROBERT P. CLARK,
Bloomsburg, Sept. 17, 75-4t. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Adam Gable, late of the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1875,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining lands of Solomon Strasser on the west, lands of Samuel Houck on the north, lands of John Rice on the east, and lands of Oliver Evans on the south, containing

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, nearly all cleared land, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

A Frame Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There is on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit. Also, good water on the premises. Possession given 1st of April, 1876.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, of said sale.

LUCAS FAHRINGER,
Sep. 17-4t. Acting Executor.

$1,200 PROFIT on $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling "How it is done," sent free. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

A NEW BOOK BY
MARK TWAIN.

Just ready for Canvassers. Now then is the time to get something to sell. Experience no other bonanza. Take one you know will sell. Prompt action will give you choice of field, and Golden Returns. Get on the race at once and you will win. Outfit costs nothing. Apply quick. Send in your names and towns you want, or for circulars at once. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MORE AGENTS WANTED.
MARTIAL DEEDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Over 1100 Imperial Octavo Pages. Beautifully Illustrated. Nothing sound. No soldier should be without it. "A just tribute to distinguished services."—A. G. Curtain. "Your account of Gettysburg is the finest, subtlest, and very best history of the greatest battle of modern times."—Col. J. P. Nicholson, Philadelphia. "The most complete account extant."—Maj. Gen. D. Butterfield, N. Y. Send for circulars and full description NOW. JUST FROM THE PRESS. T. B. DAVIS & CO., Pubs., 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by the commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1; 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

ALLEN & CO., 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Sep. 17, 6m.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the sheriff of every county to give notice of the general election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, Michael Grove, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1874 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts, to-wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

Bloom township, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Briar Creek township, at the public house of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbander, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham district, at the school house near the colliery of John Robinson & Co.

South Conyngham district, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately kept by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. R. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph H. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Diefferich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Millin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Millinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Hinsby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Diefenbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Almas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettil, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without intermption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 14th section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

SECTION 15. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a out return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and wraith in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and watchers by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly read and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and placed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and by them be delivered to one of the judges who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected inspector shall not attend, that the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to all such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on for that purpose, in the case of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment lists by them made, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United states at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5.2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.35 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.30 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

A Locust correspondence comes to hand as we go to press—too late. Mail earlier.

It has at length been demonstrated that big feet are not in vain. They are good for smashing potato bugs.

The conclusion of "Angel Sleep and Angel Death" will appear next week. Also a short criticism on the use of the term "Angel."

The Harrisburg mail arrived here on time once during the past week. Generally it is a full day behind. A fair example both of Radical governmental enterprise and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad energy and business tact.

SOMEWHAT IRREVERENT.—Some people around the Muncy Hills, we are informed treated a clergyman who officiates at a church about three miles from White Hall, to a liberal supply of eggs, but directed them with rather uncivil force towards his nose, endangering his spectacles as well as the market value of the chicken fruit. He is said to have insinuated that one of his parishioners had stolen a bible from the meeting house, and otherwise offended the sensibilities of his flock. All the indications together would seem to invite a missionary to that quarter.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Columbia county, do issue this our call to the Friends of Temperance to assemble in convention at Orangeville, Pa., on Saturday the 25th day of September, 1875, for the purpose of organization. Dr. A. J. Clark, of Lewisburg, Pa., will be present on that occasion. Come friends, one and all, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.

Rev. J. N. S. Buckingham, G. W. Correll, Bloomsburg; Rev. C. S. Long, P. D. Black, Rohrsburg; Capt. C. G. Jackson, Berwick; Jacob Mellick, A. N. White, Light Street; Nelson John, Peter Baldy, Catawissa; Rev. A. Houtz, Rev. Gearhart, J. M. Harman, Orangeville.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.—The *Country Gentleman* says that a Grange in one of the southern counties in this State calls upon all farmers, whether members of Granges or not, to join in protecting the insectivorous birds from destruction by men and boys from cities and villages, who wander over the fields and woods in every direction, shooting indiscriminately all kinds of birds and wild game, besides throwing down fences and stone walls, when these come in their way. Under the game laws of the State no one has a right to enter premises of another, without his consent, for the purpose of shooting or fishing, and it is to be hoped that the Grange organization may unite with the public generally in the laudable endeavor to protect farmers from the destruction of their feathered friends.

BASE BALL.

On Saturday the 11th inst., quite a large crowd assembled on the grounds of the Berwick Base Ball club, (and especially of the fairer sex was there a large attendance) to witness a game of Base Ball between a Picked Nine of that place, and eight of the Daisy Cutters of Bloomsburg, in which the former were defeated by a score of 8 to 21.

We failed to secure the name of the Berwick scorer.

Umpire, W. Smethers.

G. W. Wilson, scorer for Daisy Cutters.

We tender our heartfelt thanks for the encouragement given us by the presence of many ladies, and hope they will turn out better in our own town. Also, do we thank the spectators for their orderly behavior and the kind treatment received from the Berwick club. Signed,

DAISY CUTTERS.

Whereas, we have been to your place to play we think it no more than just that you should return said visit. Therefore, we, the Daisy Cutters, of Bloomsburg, do challenge the Berwick Picked Nine to a friendly game of Base Ball to be played on the Fair Ground of our place at your earliest convenient day.

CAPTAIN D. C's.

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee was held at the Exchange Hotel on Monday the 13th inst. The temporary chairman called the meeting to order. An election resulted in the choice of Warren J. Buckalew, Esq., as Chairman, Samuel Snyder, Secretary, and E. R. Ikeler, Esq., Treasurer. Twenty-two election districts were represented. After transacting the business for which the meeting was called, and the selection of two persons in each election district to act with the member of the committee as a vigilance committee, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

The following persons comprise the vigilance committee, the members of the standing committee being placed first on the list:

Beaver—Moses Slicher, Allen Mann, Isaac Klingerman.

Benton—E. E. Orvis, J. J. McHenry, James Connor.

Berwick—Samuel Chamberlin, Isaiah Bower, Jacob Dieterick.

Bloom E.—W. J. Buckalew, W. H. Gilmore, Thos. Hickey.

Bloom W.—E. R. Ikeler, Geo. A. Clark, Stephen Knorr.

Briarcreek—Wm. Lemon, Samuel E. Smith, Isaac Bower.

Catawissa—H. J. Reeder, W. L. Eyerly, M. V. B. Kline.

Centre—H. D. Knorr, Frederick Hagenbuch, Isaac Ervin.

Centralia—Thomas Gehrity, William Pifer, Edward Curley.

Conyngham North—N. Lenihan, P. Conway, S. P. Ryan.

Conyngham South—John Crane, Roger Dixon, Peter Luby.

Fishingcreek—Silas McHenry, Cyrus Robbins, H. F. Edgar.

Franklin—W. F. Stoker, Jonathan Lorcman, Washington Parr.

Greenwood—John Leggett, Albert Kline, Andrew J. Derr.

Hemlock—G. L. Shoemaker, H. W. McReynolds, Peter S. Bingler.

Jackson—Emanuel Savage, Frank Derr, Geo. Huckeyman.

Locust—Isaiah Yeager, Rolandus Herbein, W. H. Reinbold.

Main—Wm. T. Shuman, U. J. Campbell, J. R. Jamison.

Madison—A. J. Carr, John Allen, Wm Mosteller.

Mifflin—Samuel Snyder, John H. Hetler, James R. Mowrer.

Monton—John N. Gordon, W. R. Tubbs, Peter S. Evans.

Mt. Pleasant—D. R. Appleman, Wm. Miller, Elias Howell.

Orange—J. B. Harman, W. H. Snyder, H. R. Kline.

Pine—P. W. Sence, Geo. Getty, Adam Babb.

Roaring Creek—J. B. Klinger, David Long, Abraham Beaver.

Scott—Eli Harman, O. P. Fox, John Savage.

Sugarloaf—E. J. Albertson, Alinas Cole, Henry C. Hess.

The Agricultural Association, embracing the region of lower Luzerne and upper Columbia, will hold its annual Fair at Hazleton, on September 22d, 23d and 24th, 1875.

The Northern Montour Agricultural Society holds its annual Fair at Washingtonville, on October 6th, 7th and 8th, 1875. The Montour Society holds its Fair at Danville, on September 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1875.

If the leader of the Bloomsburg band did not know (as he alleges) that they disturbed the meeting of citizens in front of the court house on the occasion of the temperance meeting, when they played full blasts in the street in front of the Exchange, we cheerfully acquit him of all responsibility.

NORMAL SCHOOL RULES.

Rules and Regulations for the guidance of Students from abroad, in attendance at Bloomsburg State Normal School, for the term ending December 21st, 1875.

STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED

1st. To be prompt and regular at meals.

2d. To be regular in attendance on family worship, in families where such worship is regularly maintained.

3d. To be gentle and courteous in the family and quiet and well-behaved on the street.

4th. To cheerfully conform to all requirements of the family, expressed or implied, where they are located.

5th. To repair promptly to their rooms for study, at the ringing of the bell for evening, and Saturday morning study-hour.

6th. To attend their usual places of worship on Sunday morning, and to repair promptly to their rooms on Sunday afternoon at the ringing of the bell for QUIET HOUR, and remain there till supper hour, or till 5½ o'clock.

7th. To be in their rooms Sunday evenings unless in attendance at church WITH THE FAMILY where they are staying.

8th. To be regular and prompt in their attendance on all School duties.

9th. To be in their rooms on Saturday evenings unless in attendance on one of the Normal School Literary Societies.

STUDENTS ARE NOT EXPECTED

1st. To be out of their rooms after the ringing of the bell for evening study hour, except Sunday and Saturday evenings when in attendance at church or at one of the Literary Societies.

2d. To make or receive calls from, or ride or walk, with one of the opposite sex, without first obtaining permission from the Principal.

3d. To visit saloons or places of public amusement.

4th. To be out on the streets or out of their rooms, when excused to study away from the school building, during the school hours of each day, or between the hours of 8:15 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., except on Saturday.

Any Students failing to comply with the above requirements will be promptly subjected to such discipline as circumstances may require.

Teachers and Heads of families are requested to aid in securing the good results to be obtained by carrying out the above regulations, by promptly reporting any essential violation thereof to the Principal. T. L. GRISWOLD.

September 15th, 1875.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quotes from the Republican platform of this State, that it demands "free banking and a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country," and it adds: "If it means anything, means inflation." And yet the Radical organs are howling about the Ohio Democratic platform, because it opposes contraction. Consistency, etc.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Van Sickle—Larceny of "ten dresses" from Mrs. Rachel Howell, at the burning of the Normal School dormitory. We think the following specimen explains the whole matter.—It is the testimony in full of a single witness (not more than one-tenth of the case,) for the defence, who seems to be singularly clear-headed, although a little singular in his English. E. R. Ikeler, Esq., conducted the examination.

"Mr. Frank Slayman, were you at the fire last Saturday?"

"I was."

"Are you acquainted with Joseph Van Sickle, the defendant here?"

"I am."

"Did you see him there?"

"I didn't see him there, but I saw him on the way going there when I was going there.

"How long had he been then at work?"

"That I can't tell."

"Well, about,—as *near* as you can."

"Can't say how long he was there at all. I met him when I was going there."

"Did you assist him any with this bundle of clothes?"

"I did."

"Whereabouts did you help carry them?"

"I assisted him with helping them over the fence between the corn field and wheat stubble."

"Will you state from your own knowledge, what his object was in taking the clothes and removing them?"

"Well, from the story that he told me—it looked plausible—that he were trying to save them for Mrs. Howell and her daughter Rachel."

"With that impression did you assist him?"

"I did. Charles Deckar and I started from the planing mill in East Bloomsburg, at the time of the fire; and, instead of going up East Street, we struck right out below and crossed up through the fields in a direct course from the planing-mill to the building that was on fire; and, when we got up to the fence between the cornfield and wheat stubble, we saw some one, (we didn't know who it was at that time) with a large bundle that I supposed he got at the fire, and it somewhat amused us at his exertions, trying to roll that bundle of clothing (it proved to be afterward) away from the fire. And Mr. Deckar made the remark to me that that fellow was exerting himself very much with the bundle, but neither him nor I knew who it was at the time. We stayed there for a few minutes at the fence, and this fellow (Van Sickle it proved to be afterwards) hollered and made a motion for one of us to come up (or both of us to come up) to assist him to get that bundle away, and Deckar told me he would go up and see what the fellow wanted, and I stayed still. What passed between him and Deckar I can't say, but Deckar helped him down toward the fence where I stood, and I saw then that it was Van Sickle, the man there, the prisoner now, and as soon as he came, I says, says I, 'Joe, what's the matter?' Said he, 'I have got Mrs. Howel's (Rachel's) clothes here and, says he, I am going to take care of them. That was the amount of it then. Well, says I, how far are you going to take them? Says he, I am going to take them down to the far side. Says I he should leave them here. But he said, no, I am going to take them down to Fourth Street, to John's. No, he said, they are Rachel Howell's, and the old lady's and I am not going to take my eyes off them. I am going to take them down there, then I shall know they are safe.' The bundle had come open and the clothes were dirty some. I told him to tie them up, and helped him tie them up. He said, I am going to do them up right nicely and take care of them. Well, said I, that's all right. With that I started on, and went up to the fire."

"Did you think he was under the influence of liquor? Did you notice that he was?"

"Well, he might have been, very slightly, not so much so but what he knew what he was about. He was a little excited, like every body else there, but I don't think the influence of the liquor hurt him at all."

This witness was not interrupted nor cross-examined. He spoke in a straight-forward manner, easily reported, and is a model witness, in your reporter's opinion.

The court briefly charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats, rendered the verdict, not guilty; and Mr. Van Sickle, discharged from custody, received the congratulation of his friends.

Sept. 7.—On motion of Geo. E. Elwell, William Bryson and Franklin P. Billmyer were admitted to practice lawin the several courts of Columbia Co.

Sept. 8.—The Grand Jury made their final report and were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen Thomas.—Recognizance of Elizabeth Thomas, prosecutrix, and O. B. Millard, in $50, forfeited in open court.

Sept. 9.—Mount Carmel Savings Bank vs. J. D. McHenry.—Jury return a verdict, in reference to the note of $300 finding for plaintiff, otherwise for defendant. [This was a feigned issue to try the validity of certain judgments in this court, five in all. But in process of the trial the validity of all but one, or a note of $300, said to have been given to B. F. Edgar by William E. Edgar for a piece of land, was acknowledged. The question was then reduced to virtually this: The bank allege that that note was a fraud; that the brothers had put their heads together to protect the property of Wm. E. Edgar against the claim of the bank, and that the note, from which the judgment was entered, was concocted and gotten up for the purpose of giving a spurious lien, &c. Was the note a fraud? The verdict said it was, and E. E. Orvis, Esq. of counsel for defendant, filed motion (on the 10th) and reasons for a new trial.

In the estate of N. S. Prentiss.—Return of inquest confirmed *nisi*.

Leidy vs. Leidy.—Divorce decreed from the bonds of matrimony.

The following sheriff's deeds were acknowledged in open court, to wit;

Hiram Reece, for 28 acres in Montour.

Abel Thomas, for 87 acres in Catawissa and Main.

Scott & Hollingshead for 114 acres &c. in Catawissa.

Thomas McNinch for 1 lot in Catawissa.

E. R. Ikeler for 87 acres in Fishingcreek.

Abbot & Baldy for 1 lot in Catawissa.

Freas Brothers for 1 lot in Berwick.

Thomas Hughes for 24 acres in Locust.

Thomas Hughes for 16 acres in Locust.

Bloomsburg M. S. F. for 2 lots in Bloomsburg.

M. E. Jackson for 1 lot in Berwick.

William Yohey vs. Oliver E. Yohey.—Verdict for plaintiff.

Road in Jackson near Pine Grove to School house. Report of viewers in favor of road confirmed *nisi*.

Petition for reviewers for a road in Jackson near John Rafferty's.—Isaac Brock, M. M. Appleman and Mathias Knawer appointed reviewers.

Petition for the road in Sugarloaf, near J. Harrington's.—Samuel Hartman, John P. Hess and Isaac Dewitt appointed viewers.

Petition for a bridge across Little Fishingcreek near Samuel Eckman's in Pine township. John Rantz, Jacob Snyder and Daniel S. Young appointed viewers.

Petition for a change in a road in Fishingcreek township near the blacksmith shop on lands of John Zaner. Samuel Roan, James Long and John Dildine appointed viewers.

Petition for reviewers of road in Briarcreek township near Samuel Sweet's. Samuel Snyder and Aaron Hess appointed viewers.

Jeremiah Hirley, James Sullivan and Daniel McCarty sworn as citizens of the United States.

Report of viewers of a road in Centre near the house of George H. Kelchner, deceased. Confirmed *nisi*.

Petition for a road in Roaring creek near land of David H. Case. Joseph Nuss, Joseph Geiger and W. T. Shuman appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Locust near D. Helwig's. M. G. Hughes, Caspar Rhawn, and Sol. Mensch appointed re-reviewers.

Petition for a road in Mifflin near John Hoofnagle's. John Keifer, Adam Festesalf and Samuel Drum appointed viewers.

Petition for an alley in Catawissa near Geo. Selis' shop. Daniel Morris, J. H. Vastine and Reuben Fahringer appointed viewers.

Oliver Yohey vs. William Yohey.—Judgment for plaintiff by consent, for $270.

Petition to change the place of holding election in Madison. Election ordered.

John J. McHenry vs. Jonas Doty & Miron Fellows.—The name of Miron Fellows was stricken out. The jury returned verdict for plaintiff for $30.41.

Aaron Barrel vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, (Galbraith and Comly for plaintiff, Hill and Johnson for deft.) was called on Monday morning, the 13th. Counsel for defence were absent, and Col. J. G. Freeze moved continuance, because having lately come into the case, he felt unprepared for trial; this motion being denied, he obtained a postponement for one day on account of the absence of an important witness, 150 miles distant, whom both parties had subpœnied, and for whom both parties asked an attachment, which was promptly issued Tuesday afternoon the witness arrived, but too late, as the case had been settled by the parties. Judgment for plaintiff for $2,500.

First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs. Charles Lee, W. G. Shaffer and Fred. Hagenbuch. This was an action upon a note for $2,500 which the defendants had endorsed. The case was tried at great length on Monday and Tuesday. Verdict for $2,200.

The Conyngham School district vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company. —Argument on case stated. Freeze for plaintiff, Marr for deft. Question of the meaning of the act of Assembly providing for a separate school-tax for building purposes, the plaintiff claiming that repairs are included, the defendants refusing to pay the tax, and claiming that, if paid, the money must be applied solely to buying ground and building thereon.

J. J. McHenry vs. Jonas Doty. Deft. files motion and reasons for a new trial.

Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company vs. Thomas Gehrity.—Motion of deft. to dissolve injunction argued by Brockway for deft., Marr and Wolverton for plaintiffs. Decision reserved.

First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs. Jesse D. Rice.—In this case, which was expected to be called on Tuesday, an attachment was issued on Monday for Charles Lee, who was absent through sickness, during the case against him and others.

Wednesday.—The case of Levi Kisly vs. N. L. Campbell was called and a jury impanelled, but important witnesses for plaintiff were absent. Attachments were issued and the case postponed.

Pardee, Markle and Grier vs. H. G. Creveling was then called, the same jury as in the former case impanelled accepted, and the trial proceeded with. The defence was want of personal notice by the notary—personal notice being requisite (as the court also charged) when the party lives in the same town with the notary and where the note is payable. The case was sent to the jury before ten o'clock. Verdict for plaintiff.

The gentlemen of the bar then informed the court that there was nothing of importance sufficient to require calling the trial list again, and the court, after determining various petitions for appointment of guardians, adoption of children, &c., adjourned to Saturday, discharging all jurors not already impaneled.

The case stated between the Episcopal Church (St. Paul's Parish) of this place and executor of Chas. Conner's will, bequeathing a legacy of $1,000, was argued by Geo. E. Elwell, Esq., and Col. J. G. Freeze. The church owed the testator a note of $300, and claimed that the will gave them $1,000 and the note. His honor, Judge Rockefeller, of the 8th judicial district, who heard the argument, decided that the church would take $1,000 less the note.

VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., so long and favorably known as the wine man of New Jersey, expects a larger yield of grapes this year than usual, and has reduced the price of his four year old port so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer families who need a pure and rich wine for medicinal purposes. Mr. Speer's mode of fermenting and keeping his wine differs from the usual methods. This is the reason why it is so much superior in quality, but it requires four years management and changing of temperature in order to make such a perfect fine wine as it is; the knowledge of changing to various temperatures at different times, and at the right time, is where he has the advantage of getting so rich a wine without the use of liquor. Large quantities of Speer's Port Grape Wine have been ordered to South America, and by Europeans. Physicians recommend it as superior to most of the European wines. It is dealt in largely by druggists.—*Daily Express.*

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS!

Buy them, try them and you will always want them. For sale at McKinney's who is sole agent for Burt's fine Shoes.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles!
Lowest Prices!
Largest Stock!
At D. Lowenberg's.

Boots for fall trade at Knorr's—just received—try them.

Guipure, Yak and other Laces at Clark & Wolf's.

Great reduction in the price of Kid Gloves at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ladies, look at Clark & Wolf's new line of Fall and Winter Hosiery, 47 dozen just rec'd.

C. C. Marr has the largest stock of E. Butterick & Co's. Dress Patterns in town.

Cash and Produce buys cheap at C. C. Marr's.

Ladies, if you would have a neat fitting dress buy the Bazaar cut paper patterns of Clark & Wolf. They are the best. New Patterns now ready.

Tobacco and Confectioneries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

You can get 6 Ruches at Lutz & Sloan's for 15 cts., or 12 for 25 cts.

Men's Calf Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for cheap Boots and Shoes.

30 dozen worsted fringe, now in stock at Clark & Wolf's.

The largest Stock in the county to select from at D. Lowenberg's.

Hair Braids at Clark & Wolf's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Germantown Wool at Clark & Wolf's.

New Goods at Knorr's for fall trade.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at RUSSEL'S.

Cashmeres, *de'l'ds*, Mohairs, Alpacas, Merinos, &c., at Clark & Wolf's.

For a stylish Ready Made Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

Send 15 cts. to Lutz & Sloan, Bloomsburg, Pa., and get the book on Fashions, telling you "What to Wear," where to get it and how to make it.

Go to C. C. Marr's for nice Dress Goods.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

For a Nobby Shirt go to D. Lowenberg's.

High Top Combs in great variety at Clark & Wolf's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Cantelopes, Bananas, &c., daily.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Elegant Coats and Vests,
Latest Style,
In Ready Made,
at D. Lowenberg's.

Fine stock of Rubbers at McKinney's.

Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, Ruchings and a full line of Fancy Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 32tf

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Waterproofs at Clark & Wolf's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Beaver Cloth at Clark & Wolf's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

New style Corsets at Clark & Wolf's.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A splendid stock of Fall Goods just received at David Lowenberg's,
Consisting of ready made Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys, all of the latest style and lowest prices.

Marriages.

In Berwick, on the 8th ult., by Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, Mr. DANIEL W. STEVENS, to Miss ANNA M. DIETERICK, both of that place.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Centralia, September 14th, 1875, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. L. J. LAMBERSON, and Miss CLARA LONG, both of Excelsior, Northumberland county, Pa.

Deaths.

In Bloomsburg, on Friday night, ARTHUR HURLEY, son of Robert C. and Eleanor Hurly Neal, aged 4 months and 4 days.

In Mahoning township, Montour county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. FANNY HOUSER, wife of Wm. Houser, aged 31 years, 6 months and 10 days.

In Catawissa township, July 29th, 1875, Mr. DANIEL GENSIL, aged about 87 years. Early consecrated to God by holy baptism, and in later years confirmed a member of the Reformed Church.

In Bloomsburg, on the 5th inst., FANNY, infant, daughter of John and Maria Cox, aged 6 months and 8 days.

In Madison township, Columbia county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. MARY, widow of the late John Heller, aged 72 years, 11 months and 20 days.

In Centreville, Columbia county, on the 11th inst. THOMAS E. CAIN, son of John and Catharine Cain, aged 1 year, 11 months and 11 days.

In Centre township, on the 7th inst., Mrs. SARAH HIDLAY, aged 75 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Near Jerseytown, September 9, FRANKLIN WOODSIDES, son of Joseph and Christiana Demott, aged 1 year, 5 months and 20 days.

"That infant is a seraph now!
* * * * *
That beauteous boy, with harp and crown,
Exulting spreads his silver wings!
Then almost hearest those perfect strings
Whose music is to thee unknown.
Sound where the glad Immortals bow,
Where children cast their honors down,
Where elders and apostles meet
At Jesus' feet.
Think, mother; while sweet tears are shed,
How blessed are the early dead."

In Jerseytown on the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN SWISHER, in the 84th year of his age.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.30
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed "	5.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	20.00
Hexseed	.20
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 5 o'clock 26 minutes—sets 6 o'clock 34 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 15—in other words green backs are about 15 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

"Time tries all things," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dry nose in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetizer? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver diseases? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles, Depot and office, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

TAPE WORM

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Seat, pin and stomach worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle.

IMPORTANT RESULTS PLEASANTLY ACHIEVED.

Although the days of irrational medication are happily passing away, and intelligent physicians have ceased to measure the supposed efficacy of a remedy by the violence of its efforts, there still linger to a among the older practitioners a few of those prejudices in favor of "signs of treatment," which it would be folly for their patients if found abandoned. One of these is a tendency for administering drastic purgatives, such as blue pill, calomel, jalap and castor oil. A contrast of the effects of these drenching drugs with the mild and beneficial operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is the very best argument that can be adduced against the wisdom of such destructive treatment. The old fashioned cathartics convulse the stomach, and relax the bowels so abruptly and copiously as to weaken them. Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, never gripe the intestines, but produce a healthy effect resembling the action of nature. At the same time they remove the cause of constipation, by arousing the dormant liver to receive the life necessary to the regular performance of the excretive function, and enable the stomach to thoroughly digest the food. Indigestion inflammation having been thus overcome, a regular habit of body is the necessary consequence, while the occasional subsequent use of the Bitters renders permanent. Every disagreeable symptom which, in the absence of perfect digestion and evacuation, harrasses the system, vanishes under the influence of the great national stomachic and alterative. Health and vigor are twin blessings that follow its use.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is all that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &C.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effectual in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all disease of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, are thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicine preserved in.

THE MULTIPLICATION OF DISEASES.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation; fever and ague unhinges the entire system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of these disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of diseases and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use

BAUGH'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

STANDARD WARRANTED.

Put up in 200lb bags.

The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.

Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

is true or false, and notify us of the result. Make application for it early to your nearest Dealer in Manures, and if you cannot secure it through them, send your orders direct to your friends

BAUGH & SONS.
Aug. 10-2t. PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JULIA A. WILSON,
JACOB O. WILSON.
Aug. 27, 75-6t.* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay. JOHN H. HETLER,
Aug. 19-6t. Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Hoagland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to himself accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Hoagland; and those having claims to present them to the Assignee properly authenticated.

MARTIN GASS.
Sept. 3-6t. Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

ESTRELLA True Bird GUANO

A valuable Bird Deposit,
Imported into the United States
FOR

BAUGH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

This Guano possesses the most remarkable characteristics as a sharp fertilizer for all crops. The analysis of four cargoes shows an average of 88.106 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime. The tests have been highly satisfactory, and when you once adopt the article, you will use no other in preference.

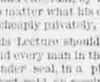
Packed in Bags of 200 2-8 each.

Price, $38 Per Ton.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Proprietors,
20 S. Delaware Ave., Phila.
103 South Street, Baltimore.
aug. 10-2t.

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure



(without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits Induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance Price, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual,

Miscellaneous.

A GIRL OF COMMON SENSE.

Some girls are loved for beauty's sake,
And others for their brains;
And some for artful ways that make
Slaves of their many swains,
But let her be as bright as day,
She can have no pretence
To woo a coleyn unless she be
A girl of common sense.

She may delude the passing hour,
And make thy bliss complete;
And show love's deep and subtle power
In whispers warm and sweet.
She may have face and form divine,
And dress at great expense;
But outward graces cannot make
A girl of common sense.

Her voice may warble like a bird,
In songs that please the ear,
And never breathe an angry word,
A murmur or a sneer.
Admirers may implore her smile,
And say, "O, she's immense!"
But are they sure that she will prove
A girl of common sense?

Deception may be strange to her,
She may be bright and pure;
A lofty will may guard her life,
And every strong allure,
Such girls may live, but where? Alas!
Though meaning no offense—
I think it's pretty hard to find
A girl of common sense.

Ben. Spinner's Composition.

The reason why that the Fourth of July is so short is because they signed the Declaration of Independence all in one day. If they only had went slow, and been three or four days about it, then we would have had a long pull at the fireworks, and plenty of time to make things lively most all the week.

When your mother sends you to the grocery, with a basket, for two dozen eggs, in a hurry, and you get into a soft game of marbles on the way, and win a good many, and don't come home for two hours, that's forgetfulness. But your mother don't forget you when you come back.

There is a boy who lives in the Fourth Ward has got feet so egregious big that he can't play hop-scotch, but then no hair-pin can throw him in a fair rassel, and a hard wind could never blow him over in a storm.

When you slide down on the long banister of the front hall stairs, and go on down to the bottom so fast that it burns you clear through your trousers, that's friction.

Some Saturday when you are in the kitchen, and the hired girl has just shined up the knives, when she turns her back you mustn't dip them one at a time in the vinegar jug, because if you do the chemistry will turn 'em black, and then you will have to go careless down to the back fence to get out of the way of some hot water or something.

When you see a boy with a splendid new overcoat as fits him, and is real tailor-made, and you haven't got any overcoat yourself, and it's a awful cold day, and you want his'n, that's envy. But you can't help it when you ain't a Christian.

Your father would never spend $12 for a big dictionary for you in a hundred years, but if you was to win one in a hard spelling-match, he would make you study it nights till you nearly went crazy. That's always the way.

When your mother is frying doughnuts and your hungry, it don't make any difference how her hair is combed, or if it is combed at all or not; just only tell her that you think she looks so han'some with her hair done up in that way, and she will feed you on hot doughnuts till you swell up like a toad.

When a sack of peanuts gets busted on a dray and spilt out on the street, and your pockets don't hold many, because they're nearly full of other things, then a daily newspaper would be a good thing to have, and would be useful.

Why is the world like your father? This is a hard conundram, which you might just as well give up. Because the world is round always, like a ball; but your father is 'round only of a Saturday afternoon early, just when you don't want him, and when the circus in the stable has only just commenced.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child. Every father must consider that information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for emergency. Children amused by reading or study are, of course, more considerate and more easily governed.

"As to being conflicted with the gout," said Mrs. Partington, "high living don't bring it on. It is incoherent in some families, and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer, poor soul, who has been so long ill with it, disinherited it from his wife's grandmother."

When a Pennsylvania farmer sold his farm to an oil company he went to town the day he got his cash, and bought his wife 200 dozen clothes pins and twenty-five clothes lines. He said he'd had growling and jawing enough about that house.

A father fearing an earthquake in the region of his house sent his two boys to a distant friend's until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

Some western paper says that General Burnside and his whiskers will soon be brought out as a candidate for the Presidency.

If a man is going to leave the world and retire into solitude, he must take a large stock of virtues with him, for these are the only things he can enjoy there.

"Any letters for Mike Howe?" asked an individual of a clerk at a Post-Office window. "No letters for anybody's cow."

Human knowledge is the parent of doubt. True love and high morality are always the same.

Hasty people drink the water of existence scalding hot!

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

Water is the best drink. Exercise and pure air the best medicines.

Suspicion is a counterfeit of truth as well as falsehood.

Happiness is not the share of the learned, but of the good.

There are reproaches which give praise, and praise which reproaches.

Love is a weapon that will conquer men when all else fails.

A great mind will be easy in prosperity, and quiet in adversity.

One cannot always be a hero, but one may always be a man.

Lay by a good store of patience, but put it where you can find it.

Small cheer and great welcome make a merry feast, after all.

He who has good health is a rich man, and rarely knows it.

Rules for Diet.

It is somewhat amusing to observe how, from time to time, certain articles of food are vaunted as being of great importance in a dietetic point of view. At one time it is fish, then oatmeal, then tomatoes, white milk, cream, cheese, rye bread, etc., all have their advocates. One of my friends assures me that no man can be healthy who does not eat plentifully of salt; another thinks the fat of meat exceedingly strengthening, and still another insists upon it that no man can maintain health for any lengthened period without stimulants of some kind. Now, I maintain that no argument has yet been put forth in regard to the necessity for certain kinds of food that cannot be disproved by facts.—Most Americans and Englishmen believe that animal food is absolutely necessary for men taking strong muscular exercise; yet the hardy, athletic peasantry of the northern parts of Europe scarcely ever see it. The Russian soldier's rations consist of black bread, oil and salt, and very little else; yet he will bear fatigue and privations that would kill an English soldier. The Chilian miners, who undergo tremendous exertion, live exclusively on beans, mashed corn and figs. The Kroumen of the African coast, a splendid race of men physically, live on rice, yams and a little fish. Yet we are told that one cause of the deterioration of the eastern nations is a rice diet. Dr. Hall says, a high authority, thinks that a highly carbonized diet, such as fat meats, sweet pastry, milk, etc., produces a heavy [illegible] condition of body and mind. It may [illegible] many cases, but certainly not in all. The writer is acquainted with a remarkably thin brisk talkative old lady, who eats nothing but the fat of meat, pudding and bread from one year's end to another. She sleeps very little, and is seldom unwell. Fish, says Agassiz and Dr. Lamdert, builds up the brain, but no one, I think, ever heard that people living on the coast are smarter than those who don't see fish ten times a year. "Drink ale and you'll think ale, said an English teacher of eminence; yet some of our greatest scholars have been large consumers of beverage. The German peasants and many of them are remarkable specimens of physical strength, live at home on potato soup, potatoes, curdled milk and rye bread with occasionally a little bacon. The Irish peasant gets little beyond potatoes and milk, and though he certainly does not seem to love labor (few people do), yet he is not wanting in muscle. We are told wonderful stories of the physical power of the Greek and Turkish porters, who will carry I don't know how many pounds at a load, and who live on bread, grapes, dates, etc., rarely touching animal food. It is quite possible, however, that these last were exceptional cases, and that their great muscular power is inherited.

Turning to the lower animals, we also find that scarcely any of our nations in regard to food, hold good. Corn meal is poor food for horses, says the Englishman; it does not contain enough of the muscle making substances. Yet our city cars and omnibus horses which certainly do much hard work, seem to thrive on it. Mr. L. W. Miller of Stockton, New York, winters his cows on corn meal, and finds that they do well on it, both as regards milk and flesh. The horses, and even cows, on certain portions of our eastern coast, and in Iceland, are sometimes fed on dried fish. Drover's dogs in Great Britain get fed on bread soaked in beer, yet by nature they are carnivorous.

Now all these facts seem to show that no absolute rule can be laid down in regard to diet. Liebig's belief that the quantity of nitrogen passed from the system indicated the waste of muscular tissue is exploded. Nitrogenous food plays a less important part in the animal economy than was formerly supposed. A certain quantity of it there must be, but go beyond a certain point, and it will be found, as those who tried Bantingism discovered, that most serious complications will result therefrom—Bright's disease of the kidneys among others. The inference, then, that I deduce from all this that the old adage—"What is one man's meat is another man's poison," is pretty nearly true. One person thrives on rye bread; another must have roast beef. The high-bred horse wants his oats and fine hay; the welsh pony, the mule and the donkey get fat on thistles.

The difference in vital powers and nutritive system of different individuals will alone account for the fact that one man must have certain articles of diet to maintain health and strength, while another can do without them. Hence no rule of diet can be laid down except this: Try by experiment what best suits you, and adhere to that.

Let me say a word in conclusion, in regard to the manner in which the value of certain articles of diet is frequently estimated. Many ignorant persons are apt to think that if a certain kind of food keeps off the feeling of faintness or hunger for a long time, it must, therefore, be very nourishing. This, of course, is quite wrong, and would involve the acceptance of the absurd theory that a tough beefsteak is more nourishing than a tender one.—*Country Gentleman.*

Don't forget to say "good morning!" Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmates, your teachers, and say it cheerfully and with a smile—it will do you good. There's a kind of inspiration in every "good morning," heartily and smilingly spoke, that helps to make hope fresher and work lighter. It seems really to make the morning good, and to be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And if this be true of the "good morning," it is also of all kind, heartsome greetings; they cheer the discouraged, rest the tired ones, and somehow make the wheels of life run more smoothly. Be liberal with them then, and let no more mornings pass, however dark and gloomy it may be, that you do not at least help to brighten by your smiles and cheerful words.

HOW TO GROW RICH.—The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If a man gets but what he saves that constitutes you spend as much as you make you will never be richer than you are. It is not what his wealth. You must learn the first rule in the Arithmetic, Addition. Every business man, in each year of his life, should make some addition to his capital, however slight. If your increase is but little, and the next year you will get more, for you will have the profit on the sum you save. The man who goes on spending all he makes and expects by some lucky hit to be raised to wealth, will be disappointed, and most likely sink to poverty.

But stick to business, stick to one business; economise, marry some good intelligent, poor girl, who will help you save; don't be discouraged by anything, be civil to everybody, and you can't help prospering; it is not in the nature of things for you to fail.

An inebriate stranger precipitated himself down stairs, and on striking the landing reproachfully apostrophized himself with: "If you'd been a wantin' to come down stairs, why in thunder didn't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an' I'd a come with you an' showed you the way.

Discoursing sweet music—blowing your own trumpet.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so thoroughly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of scrofula, scrofulous humor, tumor, cancer, cancerous humor, erysipelas, salt rheum, syphilitic diseases, canker, tabitness at the stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ulcers and eruptive diseases of the skin, pustules, pimples, blotches, boils, tetter, scaldhead and ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For pains in the back, kidney complaints, dropsy, female weakness, leucorrhœa, arise from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For catarrh, dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, headache, piles, nervousness and general prostration of the nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory any reasonable person suffering from any disease mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive evidence, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It wents in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of disease peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.
I would not be without it for ten times its cost.
EDWARD TILDEN,
Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, No. 19 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

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Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
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SHIRTS,
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COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
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SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.
The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.
A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

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NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

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In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

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Bill Lumber made a speciality.

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READY MADE

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HE HAS THE

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BEST WORKMEN

For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

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A. J. EVANS.

July 1, 1873—tf.

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in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such wor to do will save money by

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Mar. 6, '74—1y.

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BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG. "NO Friendly Voice to Greet Me," by H. P. Danks. Sent post-paid for 25 cents. Or our catalogue for 1875. WM. H. BONNER & CO., Music Publishers, 1102, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. july 16-12w.

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Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

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It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

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Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

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Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIE'S WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

in great variety and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in all Kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
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URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

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$38.00 PER TON.

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GUANO

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

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MARINE GUANO.

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

Analysis on each bag and quality guaranteed. See pamphlets and circulars, on hand by dealers generally.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,

No. 148, Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.

aug 26-9t.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned in hunting, fishing or otherwise, as the penalty of the law will in every case be enforced against them.

N. L. Campbell, L. A. Hutchison,
F. A. Sharretts, Samuel Neyhard,
George Conner, Philip Creasy,
L. J. Rees, James Trump,
Wm. H. Stahl, W. Hippenstiel,
Samuel Billig, Levi Aikman,
Isaac Creasy, F. H. Hagenbuch,
J. E. Aikman. sept. 5-3t

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Fairbanks & Ewing (715) Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 24, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,53 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 a. m. and 4,40 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 25	1 45	..Scranton.....	10 00	2 20	6 30
12 21	8 24	1 40	..Nellevue.....	10 04	2 26	6 35
12 17	8 22	12 [illegible]	..Taylorville..	10 10	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	..Lackawanna..	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 39	8 15	1 16	..Pittston.....	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 34	8 11	1 11	..West Pittston..	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 [illegible]	..Wyoming.....	10 54	3 01	7 11
11 10	7 48	1 00	..Maltby.....	10 58	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 40	12 51	..Kingston.....	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	..Kingston.....	10 50	3 21	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	..Plymouth June.	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	..Plymouth.....	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 06	7 19	12 [illegible]	..Avondale.....	11 06	3 37	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	..Nanticoke....	11 19	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 15	12 16	..Hunlock's Creek.	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 26	6 50	12 01	..Shickshinny..	11 32	4 15	8 28
7 06	6 35	11 46	..Hick's Ferry..	11 46	4 29	8 53
6 57	6 28	11 39	..Beach Haven..	11 53	4 38	9 05
6 46	6 20	11 31	..Berwick.....	12 1	4 50	9 20
6 32	6 [illegible]	11 22	..Briar Creek..	12 [illegible]	4 45	7 12
6 25	6 18	11 17	..Willow Grove..	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	..Lime Ridge....	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 06	5 53	11 02	..Espy.....	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	..Bloomsburg...	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	..Rupert.....	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge.	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 30	10 40	..Clark's Switch.	12 45	5 30	8 06
5 15	5 12	10 22	..Danville.....	1 05	5 48	8 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	..Chulasky.....	1 14	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	..Cameron.....	1 14	6 03	8 56
4 30	4 40	9 5	..Northumberland.	1 50	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira..... 11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williams Port 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 6.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.50 "
" Baltimore 6.50 "
" Washington 8.50 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.55 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York..... 9 25 a. m
" " " Philadelphia..... 12.55 p. m
" " " Baltimore..... 4.20 p. m
" " " Harrisburg..... 5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport..... 8.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven..... 10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte..... 11.50 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves New York..... 8.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia..... 11.55 p. m
" " " Harrisburg..... 4.25 a. m
" " " Williamsport..... 8.05 a. m
" " " Lock Haven..... 9.45 a. m
" " " Renovo..... 11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie..... 7.00 p. m

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 7.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore..... 7.35 a. m
" " " Harrisburg..... 10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsport..... 1.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven..... 3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo..... 4.30 p. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8.05 a. m
" " " Baltimore..... 8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg..... 1.10 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport..... 6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven..... 7.30 p. m

: o :

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven..... 6.40 a. m
" " " Williamsport..... 7.55 a. m
" " arrives at Harrisburg..... 11.45 a. m
" " " Baltimore..... 6.15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia..... 8.55 p. m
" " " New York..... 6.45 p. m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo..... 9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven..... 10.5 a. m
" " " Williamsport..... 11.35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg..... 2.00 p. m
" " " Philadelphia..... 6.30 p. m
" " " New York..... 9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore..... 6.55 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie..... 11.30 a. m
" " " Renovo..... 8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven..... 9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsport..... 10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg..... 2.25 a. m
" " " Baltimore..... 7.05 a. m
" " " Philadelphia..... 6.45 a. m
" " " New York..... 9.10 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport..... 12.05 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg..... 3.55 a. m
" " " Baltimore..... 7.50 a. m
" " " Philadelphia..... 7.55 a. m
" " " New York..... 10.25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Elmira Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Elmira Mail West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail East and West, Niagara Express West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Erie Mail West, WM. A. BALDWIN,
Jan. 8,'75—tf General Supt.

SUI GENERIS.

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March 19,'75—y

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